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THE ARIZONA MINER.

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THE MINER office is well supplied with Presses, Plain, Fancy and Ornamental Type, and the proprietor is determined to execute all work with which he may be favored in the neatest and best style of the art.

Work may be ordered from any part of the Territory, and, when accompanied with the cash, it will be promptly executed and sent by mail, or as directed.

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Legal Tender Notes taken at par in payment for subscription, advertising and job work.

J. H. MARION,
Editor and Proprietor.

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District Judge, W. F. TURNER.
Probate Judge, HENRIK HUBER.
District Attorney, JOHN M. ROUNTREE.
Sheriff, A. J. MOORE.
County Recorder, J. H. MARION.
County Treasurer, J. H. MARION.
Clerk of District Court, E. W. WELLS, JR.

TERMS OF COURTS:

District Court—First Monday of April and first Monday of October in each year.
Probate Court—First Mondays in January, April, July and October.

BOARD OF SUPERVISORS:

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Board meets on the first Monday in January, April, July and October, at Prescott.

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GEO. W. BARNARD, Postmaster.
Prescott, February 6, 1869.

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ATTORNEY AND COUNSELOR-AT-LAW,
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ATTORNEY AND COUNSELOR-AT-LAW,
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JOHN HOWARD,

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ATTORNEY AND COUNSELOR-AT-LAW,
Mohave City, Arizona Territory.

Dr. J. N. McCANDLESS,

PHYSICIAN AND SURGEON,
(Late of the U. S. Army.)
Offers his services to the people of Prescott and vicinity. Can be found, at all hours, except when professionally engaged, at his office, in Allen & White's store, Montezuma street, Prescott.
Prescott, November 7, 1868.

F. P. HOWARD, M. D.,

PHYSICIAN AND SURGEON,
Wickenburg, Arizona.

JAMES P. BULL,

District Clerk, U. S. Commissioner and Recorder,
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Will attend, at all times, to the drawing of Deeds, Mortgages, Powers of Attorney, etc. ocl768

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WHOLESALE AND RETAIL DEALER IN

Groceries and Provisions,

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At the old stand formerly occupied by B. Coln, LA PAZ, Arizona. feb568

The Cheapest House in Arizona to buy Goods at
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We do not take advantage of every scarcity in the market to raise our prices.
D. HENDERSON & CO.

FOR SALE—A FEW GOOD COWS.
Apply to A. G. DUNN, Prescott.

Blank Mining and Quitclaim Deeds, Special and General Powers of Attorney, etc., for sale at the Miner Office.

Report of General Devin, for 1868.

HEADQUARTERS, DIST. ARIZONA.
TUCSON, A. T., Jan. 25, 1869.
COLONEL JOHN P. SHERBURNE,
Assistant Adjutant General,
Department of California.

COLONEL:—I have the honor to transmit an annual summary of affairs and operations in the Military District of Arizona, for the year ending Dec. 31st, 1868.

SUB-DISTRICT, UPPER COLORADO.

In this Sub-District, commanded by Brevet Lieut. Colonel W. R. Price, Major 8th U. S. Cavalry, active operations against the Indians were suspended during the interval between the months of March and September, as the Wallpapas had sued for peace, and their most enterprising and troublesome chief, Sherum, had surrendered himself to Col. Price.

Sherum, however, escaped from the guard while on his way to Drum Barracks; hostilities were renewed, and since that date the Sub-District commander has operated with his usual energy and success. The Wallpapas are again suing for peace.

During the year the two companies of cavalry in the Sub-District have scouted over fourteen hundred miles of very difficult country.

Seven expeditions in all, were sent out, which resulted in the killing of 33 Indians, the wounding of 10, and the capture of 10 squaws and 10 children, also, the capture of their rancherias and destruction of their winter supplies.

About \$1,700 have been expended for lumber and artisans' labor, nearly all of which was expended on the new "Camp at the Willows." All other labor has been performed by the troops.

SUB-DISTRICT OF PUEBLO, ET.

Brevet Brigadier General T. C. Devin assumed command of this sub-district about Jan. 1, 1868, and being ordered to the command of the District of Arizona, Sept. 1st, was relieved by Major D. N. Clendenin, 8th U. S. Cavalry.

As there has been no cessation of Indian hostilities in this sub-district, the available troops have been constantly employed. They have been restricted mainly to the two companies, I. and B., 8th U. S. Cavalry, as the building of Camp Lincoln and McPherson, and the occupation of "Camp Corner Rock," on the Colorado, furnished ample employment to the Infantry, even had it been possible to use Infantry to advantage against so active and wily a foe as the Apache. Several scouts were however undertaken by the Infantry officers, who, to do them justice, were anxious to emulate the success of the cavalry, but with little result.

Twenty-three scouts and expeditions in all, have been sent out. Result: 42 Indians killed, 44 wounded, and 3 squaws and 5 children captured, in the several engagements. Number of miles marched, 4,290.

About \$7,000 have been expended for lumber and shingles, for the three posts: Camp Lincoln, Camp McPherson, and the cavalry camp at Fort Whipple, each of which are two company posts, and all of them built this year, and now nearly finished; the labor being mainly performed by the troops. The two former are adobe, the latter, of logs.

During the year, a road over Grief Hill, five miles in length, has been constructed by the troops at Camp Lincoln, thus enabling supplies to reach that post by wagons. A road ten miles in length has also been nearly completed from Clear Creek to the summit of the Mogollone, for the purpose of enabling supplies to be pushed forward to troops operating towards the Colorado Chiquito, and Sierra Blancas.

SUB-DISTRICT OF THE VERDE.

This sub-district has, during the past year, been successively commanded by Brevet Major Mills, 32d Infantry, Major Clendenin, 8th Cavalry, and is now by Brevet Brigadier General Alexander. Major 8th U. S. Cavalry.

Unlike the sub-district of Prescott, there are no large agricultural interests to protect, except the settlement of Phoenix, which is covered by its vicinity to the Maricopas, and the troops have not so much employment near home, but have to cross the high ranges of the Mazatzal before they can meet a tangible enemy.

They have, however, been very active, and General Alexander has shown great energy in his efforts to penetrate the difficult country east of the Verde. Major Clendenin also displayed commendable activity while in command.

Sixteen scouts and expeditions have been sent out, 39 Indians killed, 7 wounded, and 15 captured, 2,200 miles traveled by the troops, the Infantry coming in for a larger share of scouting duty than in other sub-districts, the cavalry companies, E. of the 1st and I. of the 8th, being reduced in numbers and inadequately mounted. The 70 Pima Indians attached to the sub-district and who nearly always go out mounted, to some extent, equalized the deficiency, they being credited with one fourth of the number of Indians killed and captured by the troops.

No money has been expended during the year on Camp McDowell. The construction of Camp Reno was temporarily abandoned, and has not yet commenced.

The buildings at Camp McDowell are sadly out of repair, and the troops have had to leave them and occupy tents during the rainy season. If the post is to be retained, the roof should be shingled. The money expended for lime alone, for their repair two years since, would, even at that time, have purchased shingles sufficient to cover them.

The Pimas on the Government Reservation on the Gila, have lately given much trouble by their turbulent conduct and depredations, not only upon the stock of passing trains, but upon the ranches of the settlers of Florence, near Sacaton, on the Gila. They have been in suspicious communication with the Papagos near the Sonora line, and it has been feared by citizens that the two tribes were planning another outbreak, but I have no faith in such a probability, as their country is so open that they could not stay in it twenty-four hours, after the troops within seventy-five miles of them, concentrated, and they would have no place to retreat except the country of their hereditary enemy—the Apache. Enclosed please find a communication from General Alexander upon this subject, in which he speaks of the utter worthlessness of the Indian Agent for the Pimas, and his neglect of his duties, a fact that appears to be notorious throughout the country.

SUB-DISTRICT OF TUCSON.

From the operation of various causes, incidental to the service, the troops in this sub-district do not appear to be as successful in Indian operations as in other sub-districts previously noted, although the number of miles traveled would indicate that they have not been inactive.

During the year the troops have marched four thousand miles, thirty expeditions having been

sent out, (mostly consisting of Infantry), with eight results. In the interval between August 1st and September 1st, four hundred and sixteen enlisted men were to be discharged from the Infantry and Cavalry companies in this sub-district alone. They were composed of the five year cavalry enlistments of 1863, and the three year infantry enlistments of 1865, and their discharges not only necessitated the loss of fully half the available force present, as well as the loss of the most experienced and best acclimated soldiers, but further necessitated the detail of experienced officers to conduct them to California, for discharge, thus leaving several posts with barely officers sufficient for garrison duty, all of the available transportation being needed for the transportation of supplies for the men to be discharged. The officers detailed are now rejoining their commands; new officers are also joining. A pack train has been authorized by the Department Commander. Cavalry Companies are ordered to posts whence they can operate to far more advantage than formerly. A party of fifteen tame Apache scouts have been enlisted for service in the sub-district, some of whom are well acquainted with the Indian country north of the Gila; and in a short time the grass will enable the cavalry to take the field and remain long enough to give a reasonable assurance for success.

The officers are enterprising, the men are willing, and all they require is earnest and vigorous handling. This they will receive.

It has been customary for some years to feed from eight hundred to one thousand Indians at the Military Reservations, at Camp Goodwin, on the Gila. Just previous to my assuming command of the District, parties who had committed depredations on government trains, and killed several teamsters, were traced to the immediate vicinity of the Reservation, and some of them were known to have drawn rations there with the other Indians. One soldier was killed and another lanced at or near the post, by Indians known to belong to the tribes then drawing rations (Coyotero Apaches) and it became necessary to take some decided measures to show the Indians that they would be held responsible for the action of either their own bad men or those they allowed to mingle and draw rations with them. The Indians were first notified that their rations would be withheld for two moons, until they would deliver up those who had been murdering and plundering, as well as the stock that had been taken from the trains and upon receipt of a copy of communication to General Alexander, from Headquarters Department of California, date of November, 1868, they were further notified that until they surrendered, as prisoners of war, delivered up their own arms, and furnished hostages for their good conduct, until the military authorities had admitted them a reservation, no more rations would be issued to them. The result is that all the Indians left except a few who have been upon the reservation for years, and are well known.

I greatly desired to capture some of the Indians whom I felt certain had been engaged in the outrages, and sent a cavalry company to Camp Goodwin for that purpose, but the suspicious watchfulness of the Indians, as I feared, defeated the project.

The officers in command of the post, who alone could have effected such seizure if practicable at all, did not think it advisable, as they reported, believing it would have the effect of driving the Indians to open war.

I have never subscribed to the doctrine that it is advisable to temporize with Indians where there is force sufficient to fight them, and had not the Reservation been so long an established fact, that I would have been liable to an accusation of a breach of good faith and needlessly embittering the Indians, as well as embarrassing the future action of the government, I would have taken such measures as would have insured the capture of some of them. But a fight would most assuredly have occurred and perhaps a number of women and children been killed. Even on the Reservation, I think the course I have pursued the most judicious under the circumstances, as if I follow and attack the Indians in their own country no complaint can be made.

Ca-Chies, the boldest and most enterprising Apache in the Territory, and who has for the past seven years been a terror to Southern Arizona, has sent me word that he will allow him to return to his home in the Chiricahua Mountains, and remain there, he will not only remain at peace but be responsible for the overland road and the stock in its vicinity.

All this he used in effect, before the attempt to take him prisoner caused him to make war.

I have offered to meet him at Dragon Springs if he will come in, and to hear his proposal. He is undoubtedly the ablest Indian in Arizona, and could be made very useful if it were found he could be trusted.

Enclosed please find orders and communications in reference to the Camp Goodwin Indians. It may be well here to refer to the constant appeal of the people and press for more troops in this Territory. If the skeleton cavalry companies now in the Territory, were filled up to the maximum, they alone would give a good account of the Indians and hold them completely in check. But as it is, the recruits received here not only do not number as many as was discharged in September, but fall short of the number that will be discharged between this and March first. After that date the three companies of the 1st U. S. Cavalry, in the sub-district of Tucson, will number 148 men in the aggregate.

I have received a petition from the citizens of Wickenburg and vicinity, asking for the presence of a cavalry company, and stating that they are informed by the Assistant Adjutant General, Department of California, that more cavalry companies are coming here, and that they are subject to the disposal of the District Commander.

If such be the case, I shall probably find it advisable to locate one, temporarily, in the vicinity of the Hassayampa, or on the head of the Santa Maria.

In concluding this report I would respectfully invite the attention of the Department Commander, to the great amount of labor performed by the troops this year, in the building of quarters for officers and men, hospitals, store-houses, etc., many of them on a large and substantial scale, and the comparatively insignificant expense the Government has incurred in their erection.

Camps Lincoln, McPherson and Whipple, all two company posts, Camps Goodwin, Grant and Crittenden, three company posts, and Camp Bowie, one company post, have all been either built or almost wholly re-built during the past year, together with a large amount of road making, grading, ditching, etc., and it is a notorious fact that the whole cost to the government, including the pay and maintenance of the soldiers, is a mere fraction of what would have been

the cost by private enterprise with citizen labor. The pork received is usually good, and the flour which is obtained here, is always so.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,
(Signed,) THOMAS C. DEVIN,
Lt-Colonel 8th Cav., Bvt. Brig Gen'l,
Commanding District.

Letter from White Pine.

[CORRESPONDENCE OF ARIZONA MINER.]

HAMILTON, White Pine District,
Nevada, March 17, 1869.

EDITOR ARIZONA MINER:—For the benefit of yourself and all my Arizona friends, I have concluded to address a letter to you all, in order that you may have a correct idea of this new silver mining district.

I arrived here about fourteen days ago; It takes four days to get here by railroad and stage, from Sacramento city, provided no delays occur by breakdowns or snow-slides on the Sierras. The ride over the Sierra Nevada, in the cars is nothing more than a pleasure trip as far as Elko. The ride from Elko, on the Humboldt, to this place, in the stage coach, is rough, but, in good weather, the roads are as good as could be desired. Well, I am here, and have seen the elephant, in all its grandeur, the great Eberhardt, Treasure Hill, Hidden Treasure and various other inexhaustible silver deposits. Besides all this, I have experienced the luxuries of the "genial" climate, and will try and describe it. You know how the top of the San Francisco mountain looks as you view it from the northeast corner of Prescott square, well, I know of no spot more similar in resemblance to it at this season of the year, than Treasure Hill, the altitude of which is about nine or ten thousand feet. In order to ascend it by the circuitous grade, which is very good, though by the way, it takes one about two hours to make it with comfort; however, comfort is played out, in this locality. If a man can get his breath, he is fortunate. I have experienced the luxury of short breathing oftentimes when passing over the divide of the Hassayampa, Walker and Weaver mountains, in your country, but I must confess that those elevations are pleasure ascensions when compared to Treasure Hill. Well, the silver is here, and of all the formations imaginable, this section hangs them all. So far as any regularities of defined fissure veins are concerned, they are not to be found, but there is no question about the silver ore being here, in vast quantities. So far as skillful and experienced miners are concerned—all of their vaunted knowledge of the business avail them nothing here. A green railroad hand, just out from Old Ireland, will strike it here with as much ease as the most noted prospector of Arizona. Skill and science do not reach this formation, it is conglomerate of every sort. Here, in this lime stone range, are the richest deposits of silver, and just west, running parallel, is what is called the base metal range. The fissure veins, as they call them here, are somewhat better defined, but it's all about about there being true fissures anywhere within ten miles. East of here sand stone, and coal beds are numerous. Due south, and a little east of south, is a continuous range of snow capped mountains, extending, I presume, to the Colorado deserts.

Standing on the south brink of Treasure Hill, where the Eberhardt is located, I had a most extended and magnificent view of the mountain chains running parallel in a due northerly and southerly course. Parties are coming in daily from districts found and located, southerly, and south-easterly from here, all the way from ten to ninety miles distant, bearing the same character of ore found in this district, and assaying equally as rich in silver. The peculiarity of the ore here is its purity from all base metals. All the mill-men have to do here is to crush the ore dry in their batteries and amalgamate it just like we do in Arizona, working free gold. In the Eberhardt and several other leading deposits the ore is often taken out in large quantities, so densely filled with silver that in order to work it successfully a great deal of poor rock has to be thrown in with it to make it work. As yet, only two or three mills are crushing. Their returns, or weekly clean ups, are enormous. I have gazed on silver bullion here till I got disgusted. It reminds me of the old Missouri pig lead bars, only silver is brighter. I was sent over here by a few leading men of Napa, California, to explore this new silverado, and so far, I have found, as the saying is, big things on ice. Water will be scarce here when the snow disappears; fuel, consisting of scrubby cedar and iron-wood, is abundant. We have to pay as high as twenty cents a gallon for water, for drinking and washing purposes. Wood is cheap enough. I would not advise any one doing well in Arizona to come here.

J. M. BOGGS.

THE DRY ROT IN MEN.—The following is one of the many good things from Dicken's pen: "The first external revelation of the dry rot in men is a tendency to lurk and lounge; to be at street corners without any intelligible reason; to be going anywhere when met; to be about many places rather than any; to do nothing tangible, but to have an intention of performing a number of tangible duties to-morrow or the day after."

VERY TRUE.—The Cincinnati Commercial says that "every industrious working man in England carries a pauper on his back." The Columbus Crisis adds: "In this country every laboring white man carries a nigger, besides contributing half his hard earnings to support a Jacobin government and an aristocratic snobbery of national bankers and shoddy bondholders."

THE Examiner says small-pox is about pestered in San Francisco.

The Stars and Stripes.

The American flag originated in a resolution of Congress, June 13, 1777. "That the flag of the thirteen United States be thirteen stripes, alternately red and white; that the Union be thirteen stars, white in the blue field, representing a constellation." The combination is thought to have been derived from the arms of General Washington, which contains three stars in the upper portion, and three bars running across the escutcheon; if this is not correct, the coincidence is striking. There were, however, several flags used before the striped flag. Thus, in March, 1775, "a Union flag with a red field," was hoisted at New York upon the liberty pole, bearing the inscription, "George Rex, and the liberties of America," and upon the reverse, "No Popery." On the 18th of July, 1778, General Putnam raised at Prospect Hill, a flag bearing on one side the Massachusetts motto, "Qui transtulit sustinet," on the other, "An appeal to Heaven." In October of the same year, the floating batteries at Boston had a flag with the latter motto, the field white, with a pine tree upon it. This was the Massachusetts emblem. Another flag, used during 1775 in some of the colonies, had upon it a rattlesnake coiled as if about to strike, with the motto, "Don't tread on me." The grand union flag of thirteen stripes was raised on the heights near Boston, January 2, 1776. Letters from there say that the regulars did not understand it; and as the King's speech had just been sent to the Americans, they thought the new flag was a token of submission. The British Annual Register, of 1776, says: "They burnt the King's speech, and changed their colors from the plain red ground, which they had hitherto used, to a flag with thirteen stripes, as a symbol of the number and union of the colonies." A letter from Boston about the same time, published in the Pennsylvania Gazette for January, 1776, says: "The grand Union flag was raised on the 2d, in compliment to the United Colonies." The idea of making each stripe for a State was adopted from the first; and this fact goes far to negative the supposition that the private arms of General Washington had anything to do with the subject. The pine tree, rattlesnake, and striped flag was used indiscriminately until July, 1777, when the blue Union with the stars was added to the stripes, and the flag established by law. Formerly a new stripe was added to each new State admitted to the Union, until the flag became too large, when by act of Congress the stripes were reduced to the old thirteen; and now a star is added to the Union at the introduction of each new State. The standard of the army is fixed at six feet six inches by four feet four inches; the number of stripes is thirteen, viz: seven red and six white. It will be perceived that the flag is just one-half longer than it is broad, and that its proportions are perfect when properly carried out. The first stripe at the top is red, the next white, and so down alternately, which makes the last red. The blue "field" for the stars is the width and square of the first seven stripes, viz: four red and three white. These stripes extend from the side of the "field" to the extremity of the flag. The next stripe is white, extending the entire length of it, and directly under the field in strong and pleasing relief; then follow the remaining stripes alternately. The number of stars on the field is now thirty-eight.—*Exchange.*

DON PIATT'S DESCRIPTION OF THE LIFE OF A CONGRESSMAN.—The Cincinnati Commercial's Washington correspondent says:

But you can understand how fascinating this Congressional life is to a man, like my friend, the Hon. Lycurgus Leatherlungs, for example, a man who never possessed other than a dirty little pocket comb, carried in his vest, whose knowledge of upholstery is limited to a hotel, or a restaurant—who shovels his food into his mouth with a knife, and picks his grinders with a fork. What a heaven on earth to him is the gorgeous committee room, the cloak room, and the barber shops. How he revels on honey soap, railroad passes, demijohns of old rye from the lobby, free drinks, free dinners, free cyprians, and free everything. Terminate his Congressional career! Choke him off! "Not if there is potency in 'pub. docs,' and private letters, and power in 'garden-eases.'"

HORSE TALK.—From a treatise on races, by Griswold, (the Fat Contributor) we quote a paragraph or two:

"I flatter myself that I know something about the horse race. I had a passion for horse racing when a lad, and used to run horses with a neighbor's boy in Tompkin's lane. How vividly do I recall my last race. I rode the governor's grass-fed mare, a sorrel roan, if I remember correctly, with two white feet in the forehead. She was a little foundered in one eye, but with the exception of something like a watermelon on each knee, her intellect was unimpaired. She was sired by a canal horse, and d-d by everyone who drove her. Neighbor's boy rode a cream colored chestnut, with a spring halt to harness. On the home stretch I was a neck and half a shoulder blade behind, gently encouraging the old mare to do her level best by the application of a corn cutter to her aged ribs. The limp which she had in her eye prevented her taking a clear view of a heap of cobble stones in the lane, and when she struck them there was a stumble, a clatter of stones, horse shoes and old bones, and the old mare was wrecked and no insurance."

I was picked up, bleeding and insensible, and made the remainder of the home stretch on a stretcher, coming in under one blanket. The race was decided in my favor. The Judges allowed, although I was a neck behind when the old mare stumbled, yet as I escaped without my neck being broken, I came out a neck ahead."